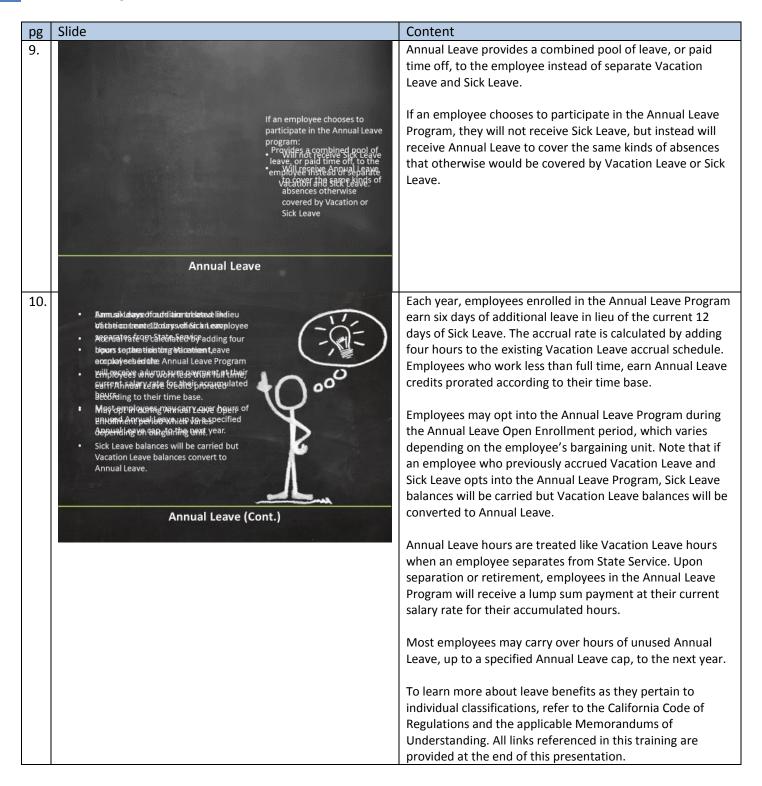
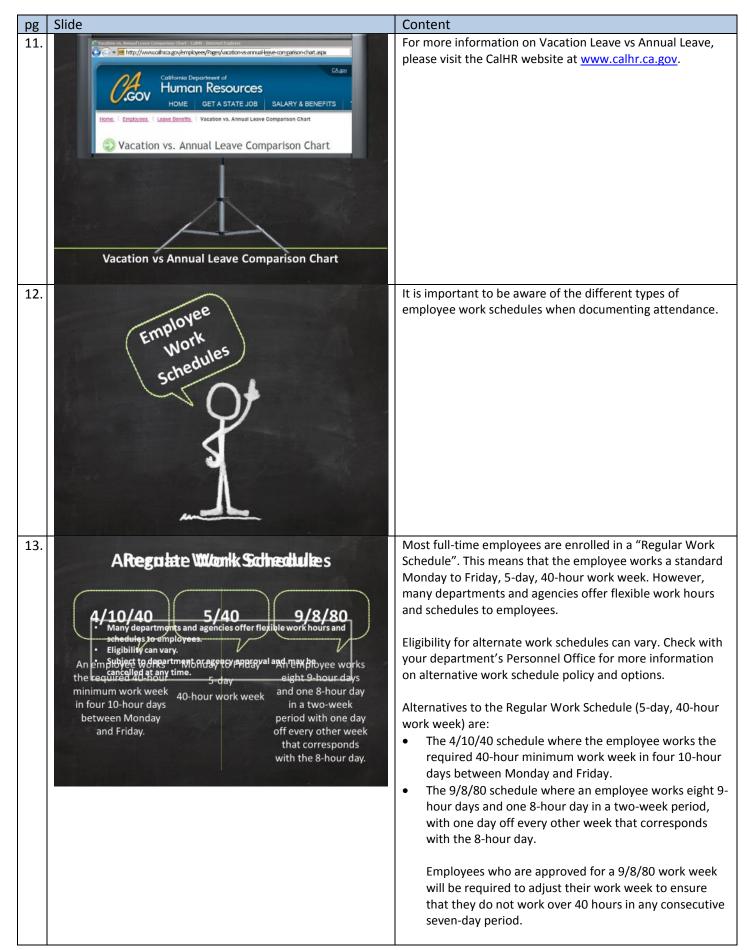
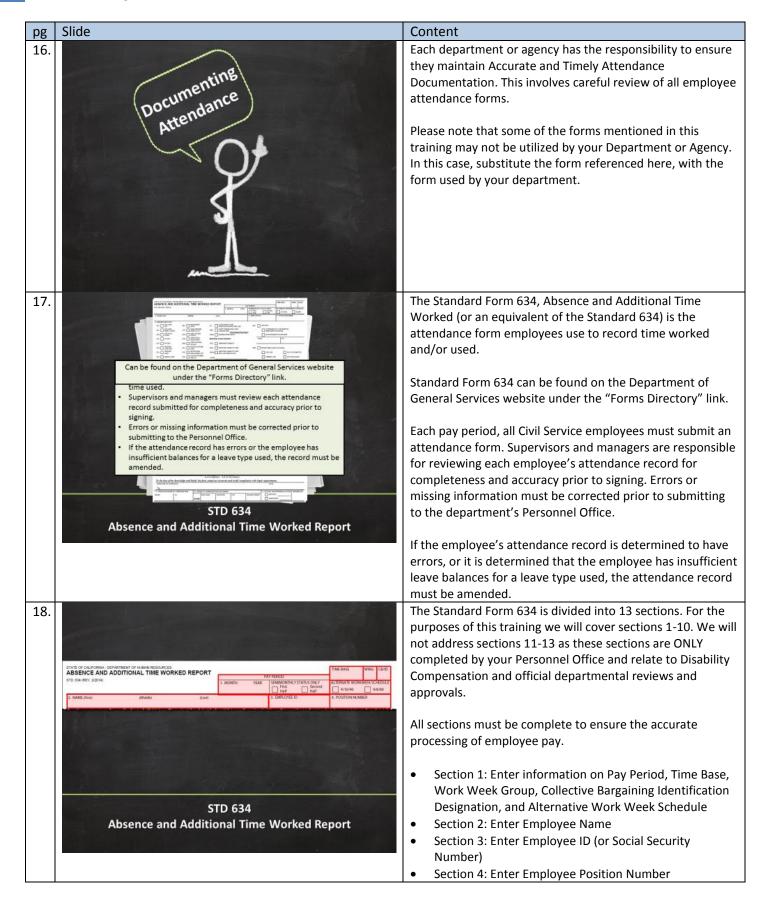


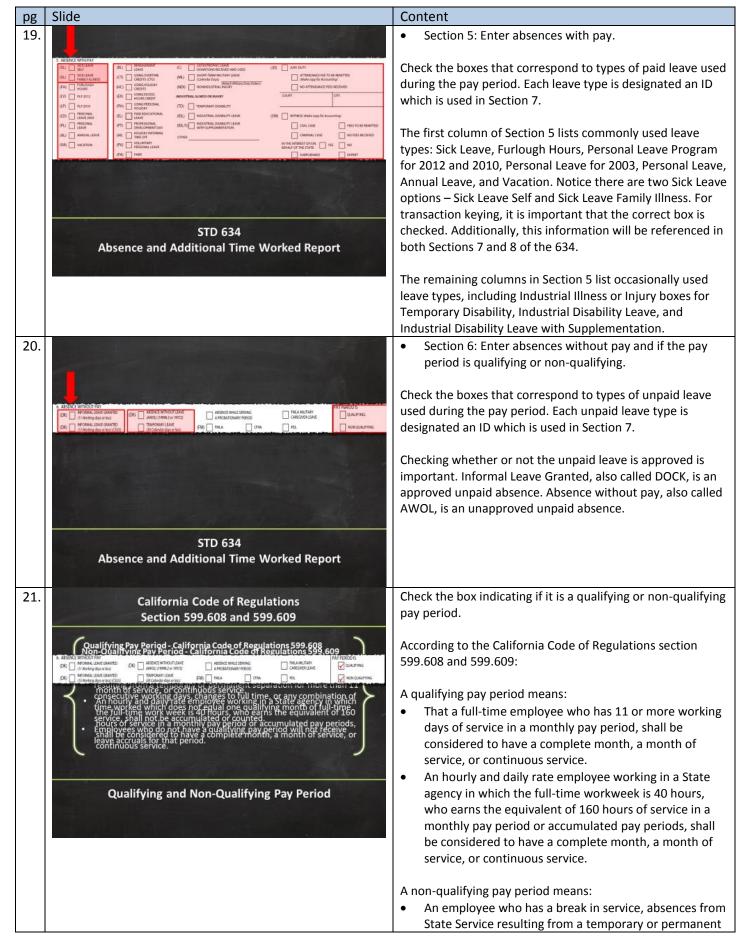
Slide Content pg 7. Sick leave is the amount of paid time off an employee may use when they are unable to work due to their own illness or to attend to the illness of family members (as defined in the California Code of Regulations 599.745 and 599.745.1 or the applicable Memorandum of Understanding). The accrual rate for full-time employees is different than the accrual rate for less than full-time employees. Full-time employees accrue 8 hours per month, after completing their first month on the job. Unused Sick Leave may be carried over each year. For employees with Less Than Full-Time Employment, Sick Sick Leave Leave accrual varies by the employee type, for example: Intermittent employees, or employees who are paid by the hour, accrue 8 hours of Sick Leave, on the first day of the monthly pay period following completion of each period of 160 hours. The hours or days worked in excess of 160 hours in a monthly pay period, is not counted or accumulated. Fractional, or employees who work a part-time schedule, accrue a prorated amount of Sick Leave dependent on their fractional time base. If an employee holds a position in addition to other full-time employment with the State, the employee shall not receive any Sick Leave from the additional position. But, when an employee holds two or more, less than fulltime positions with the State, the time worked in each position shall be combined to determine Sick Leave accruals. The accrual shall not exceed full-time employment accrual. At no time can an employee receive more than 8 hours of paid Sick Leave per pay period. 8. Vacation Leave is paid time off an employee accrues in addition to Sick Leave. The Vacation Leave an employee may accrue and use is based on an employee's time base, job classification, collective bargaining identification Most employees may carry designation, bargaining unit, and work week group. ion capito the pext Most employees may carry over hours of unused Vacation Leave, up to a specified Vacation Leave cap, to the next year. Upon separation or retirement, employees in the Vacation Leave program will receive a lump sum payment at their current salary rate, for their accumulated hours. Vacation Leave

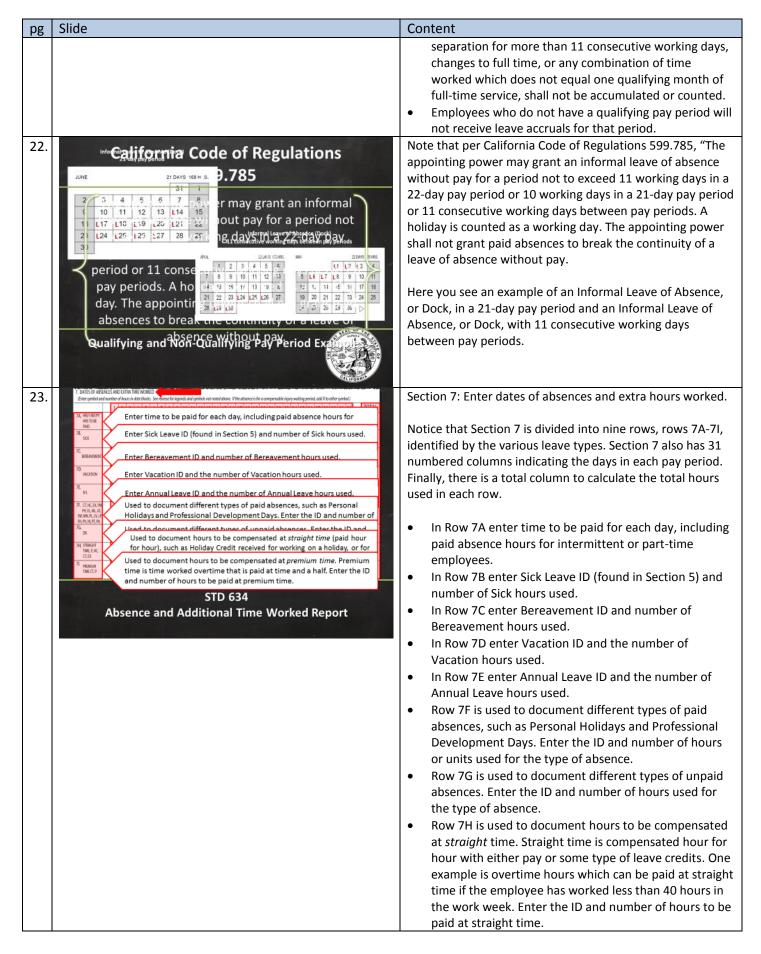


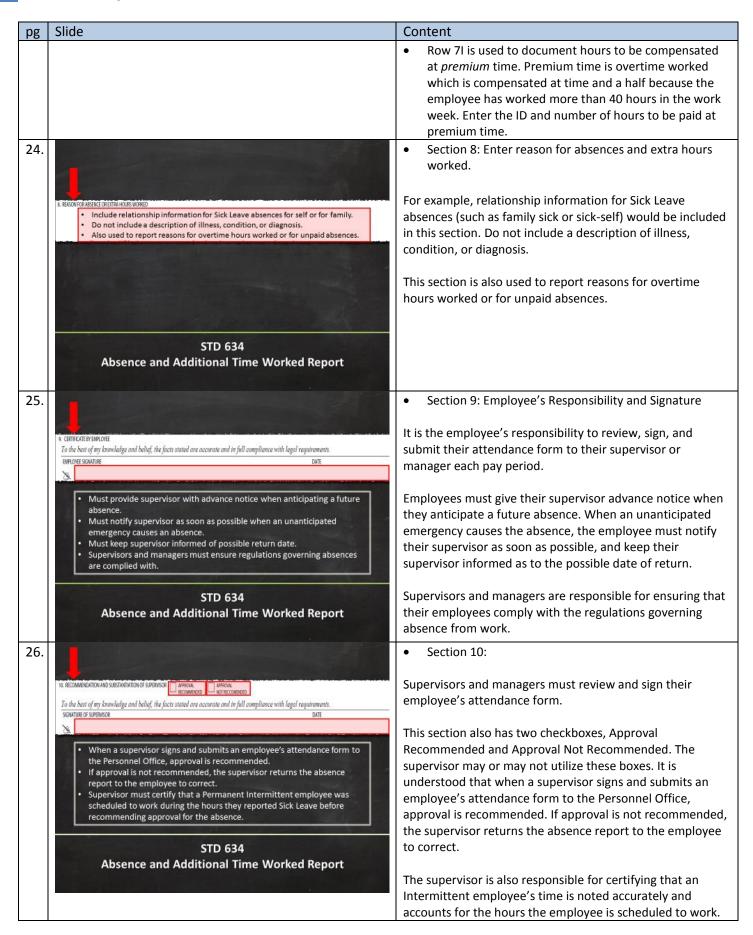


pg	Slide	Content
PO		Remember, an Alternative Work Week Schedule does not change the number of hours worked in a work week; employees are still working full time at 40 hours a week. To learn more about the Alternative Work Policy, to view Alternative Work calendars, and to review applicable Memorandums of Understanding, please visit the CalHR
14.	NEGATIVE ATTENDANCE Employees whose warrants are written PRIOR to the close of the pay period. Payment is based on ANTICIPATED time worked after Master Payroll dutoreartive and Payroll dutorearti	 website. Remember, all links are provided at the end of this presentation. When documenting attendance there are two types of attendance that you should be aware of: The first type is referred to as Negative Attendance. "NEGATIVE" attendance is the reference term for employees whose warrants are written PRIOR to the close of the pay period. Payment is based on ANTICIPATED time worked after Master Payroll cutoff through the end of the pay period. Those employees make up Roll Codes 1 (monthly) and 2 (semi-monthly). The second type is referred to as Positive Attendance. "POSITIVE" attendance is the reference term for employees whose regular payroll warrants are written after the close of the pay period. Payments are made based on actual time worked that is reported on a time sheet and keyed by the department. If the department
15.	NEGATIVE ATTENDANCE Non-intermittent employees, employees who work a full-time schedule, are on negative attendance and submit exceptions on their timesheets. Time used or overtime worked. POSITIVE ATTENDANCE Intermittent employees, or employees who work periodically or for a fluctuating portion of the full-time work schedule (Government Code 18552), are on positive attendance and submit their actual hours worked on their timesheets.	fails to key time worked, no pay will issue. There is no "automatic" issuing of payments for positive paid employees. Positive Attendance employees are in Roll Codes 3 – 8, which are hourly, daily, semi-monthly, and bi-weekly positive paid pay frequencies. For reporting purposes it is important to remember that Negative or Positive attendance is determined by the employee pay rate (hourly, daily, or monthly), pay frequency (monthly, semi-monthly, or biweekly) and categorized by a Roll Code. It is important to note that Negative Attendance employees complete timesheets differently from Positive Attendance employees. Non-intermittent employees, employees who work a full-time schedule, are on negative attendance and submit exceptions on their timesheets. Examples of exceptions are time used or overtime worked. Intermittent employees, or employees who work periodically or for a fluctuating portion of the full-time work schedule (Government Code 18552), are on positive attendance and submit their actual hours worked on their timesheets.









Slide Content pg 27. Remember, it is mandated by law that every agency and department with Civil Service employees must maintain **California Code of Regulations** accurate and timely attendance and leave accounting 599.665 records. The California Code of Regulations 599.665, states that, "Each appointing power shall keep complete and accurate "Each appointing power shall keep complete and time and attendance records for each employee and officer accurate time and attendance records for each employed within the agency over which it has jurisdiction." employee and officer employed within the agency over which it has jurisdiction." Now we are ready to go over another attendance form, the 28. Per the Payroll Procedures Manual (PPM), Section D 003, Time and Attendance Report Form 672, "Form 672 will be sent to each department, prior to the beginning of each pay Prior to the beginning of each pay period, the State Controller's Office sends to each department to certify period." However, some departments have requested not employee time to be paid for each pay period to receive this tool. In this training we are referencing the 672 to demonstrate an example of an attendance documentation process flow. STD 672 **Time and Attendance Report** 29. The Standard Form 672 (commonly referred to as the 672) is preprinted based on Employment History information as of Master Payroll cutoff in the previous month. Master Payroll cutoff refers to the final day of each pay period for submitting and processing documents affecting payroll. The □ ^{R) East} Master Payroll cutoff date can be found on the The Standard Form 672 is preprinted based on Employment History information as of Master Payroll Cutoff in the previous decentralized calendar on the State Controller's Office month. website. Master Payroll Cutoff refers to the final day of each pay period for submitting and processing documents affecting payroll. Master Payroll Cutoff date can be found on the decentralized calendar on the State Controller's Office website Some items preprinted on the 672 are: Pay Period Information (Type, Month, Year) Roll Code **Social Security Number STD 672 Employee Initials and Last Name Time and Attendance Report Position Number** Time-base Fraction, and **CBID** The State Controller's Office sends separate 672s for each Pay Period Type, Agency Code, Reporting Unit Code, and Roll Code. On the 672, employees are sorted by ascending class code, then serial number, then Social Security Number.

Slide 30. | Total value rate |

Content

The 672 has three uses:

- To certify attendance for Negative Attendance employees. Remember these employee warrants are written prior to close of the pay period. When the 672 arrives, it is only used to certify the attendance of the negative attendance employees.
- To prepare **Positive Attendance** payroll. Remember these employees' warrants are written after the close of the pay period and after the employee has worked all the hours they will in the pay period. The 672 is used to prepare the payroll for these employees.
- To process Overtime, Shift Differential, and other types of positive pay.

After completing the 672 for each pay period, departments must maintain the original copy. Departments are not required to keep day-by-day detail of time worked, unpaid absences, and overtime on the detail side of the 672 (which is not shown here) as long as it is listed on other attendance form documentation, such as the 634.

The 672, and all other attendance forms, are batched together and sent to personnel for keying into the SCO production system (also known as SCOPROD).

If an employee's name does not appear preprinted on the 672, they will need to be added to the form.

Add the employee to the 672 form after the last preprinted name on the final page of the attendance for the reporting unit.

Use blue or black ink only.

Print the employee's Social Security Number, Name, and Class Code.

Enter an "X" in the indicator box.

Enter the type of time used in the Earnings ID column, the hours used in the Hours column, and/or rate in the Rate column.

If applicable, enter an Alternative Fund code in the AF column.

The Alternative Fund column is used for special payments such as overtime. Alternative funds do not come from the general salary pool and should not be used for regular pay.

Attendance must be certified on a separate line entry for each employee by Position Number, Time Base, and if required, Salary Rate.

31.

